"काटन स्पिनिंग यूनिट्स फेस डिफिकल्ट टाइम्स" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सूती धागे के भंडार की समुचित मात्रा न उठाए जाने के कारण भारी मात्रा में उसका स्टाक जमा हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा होने और साथ ही इसके बढ़िया न होने के कारण इसके निर्यात में कठिनाई पेश आ रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में सूती धागे की मांग की तुलना में इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता कहीं अधिक है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सूती धागे की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से इस उद्योग को आधुनिक बनाने का विचार रखती है ताकि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला कर सके ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) मई, 1992 की स्थिति के अनुसार 82.46 मिलियन कि०ग्रा० सूती यार्न उपलब्ध है और यह स्थिति मई, 1991 में उपलब्ध 80.41 मिलियन कि०ग्रा० के स्टाक की तुलना में काफी अच्छी मानी जा सकती है । इस प्रकार यह कहना सही नहीं है कि सूती यार्न का भारी मात्रा में स्टाक जमा है । यद्यपि क्वालिटी की दृष्टि से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कड़ी स्पर्धा है फिर भी कुछ वर्षों से सूती यार्न के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है यार्न उत्पादन की क्षमता देश में यार्न की मांग को पूरा करती हैं । सूती कताई एककों सहित वस्त्र उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है ।

Sick Jute Mills

*172. SHRI IQBAL SINGH:

DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of jute mills have become sick during the last few years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Government to rejuvenate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Sickness in the jute industry can be attributed to low productivity, lack of modernisation and competition from low priced synthetic substitutes. Government have taken several measures for the revival of sick mills including creation of Jute Modernisation Fund, establishment of Special Jute Development Fund, mandatory use of jute packing for foodgrains, sugar, cement and urea, purchase of B. T. will bags on cost plus basis, encouragement of diversification by providing financial, fiscal and market support.

Fruit and vegetables processing units in the North East

*173. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for setting up fruits and vegetables processing industries in the North East, particularly in Tripura have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals approved since July, 1991 and those still pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearning the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The following proposals were received from the North Eastern States for financial assistance under the Plan schemes formulated by this Ministry.

1. Proposal received from Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited on February 1991 for financial assistance for expansion and mobilisation of the existing fruit processing industry at Arundhutinagar.

2. Proposal received in February 1991 from Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited for grant of financial assistance for community/village fruit processing during the Eighth Plan Period.

3. Proposal received in June 1991 from Government of Meghalaya for grant of financial assistance for establishments of a fruit processing unit in Meghalaya.

4. Proposal received in February, 1992 from Mizoram Food and Allied Industries Corporation Limited for grant of financial assistance for setting up of Food Processing Plant at SAIRANG and for establishment of fruit and vegetable processing facilities at CHHING CHHIP.

5. Proposal received in February 1991 from Government of Arunachal Pradesh for upgrading their existing canning centre into a food processing training centre at NAHARLAGUL.

Out of the above five proposals, the proposal of Mizoram Food and Allied Corporation Limited has been approved and financial assistance of Rs. 70.00 lakhs towards equity sanctioned on 20.3.1992. Action has been initiated on the remaining proposals.

Textiles export

*174. SHRI MISA R. GANESAN:

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target for textiles export for the year 1992-93; and

(b) what are the details of the steps being taken to improve textile exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (b) The target for textiles export for the year 1992-93 is US $6349 Million. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of textiles which include.

(i) Under the new Export Policy for 1992—1997, all textile machinery items have been placed outside the negative list facilitating easy imports without any licensing requirements.

(ii) liberalised import of capital goods under Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which exporters can import machinery items at 25 per cent import duty subject to Export obligation of three times the CIF value of goods imported in five years.

(iii) imports of second-hand textile machinery allowed subject to licensing. However machinery required for manufacture of garments, hosiery and made-ups could be imported without licensing requirements.